

most advanced technologies. But we also have to prove that we can all put it together in ways that lead to increasing productivity, increasing jobs, and increasing incomes. I couldn't help thinking as I was reviewing the history of those of you who are winning this award today that if more American companies operated like you do, there would be much less anxiety when we have to make changes, like we did when we had to decide what to do about NAFTA, because a lot of opposition to NAFTA really had nothing to do with the terms of the agreement but instead had to do with the incredible anxiety that working people felt that their jobs and their incomes and their families weren't really all that important to their employers and that if there was some sort of short-term advantage to be gained by a company, even if it led to the long-term damage to their families, that the advantage would be chosen over the family.

When you look at the long-term productivity of the kinds of companies that are really proving that you can make good money in America by using new partnerships with your workers, you see a level of security and trust and almost fanatic devotion to the cause of the enterprise, that if we had it everywhere, it would be much easier for America to take the steps we need to broaden our horizons, to reach out to other countries, to increase trade. So I thank you for that, and I hope other companies will follow your example because we need more people at work, happy, secure, and supporting the objectives that you have supported.

Make no mistake about it, the winners of the Baldrige Award have done a great service for America, and they have done a service that only the private sector can provide in this great capitalist economy. This is a free enterprise system. Government has responsibilities to set a framework, to promote growth policy, to do those things which cannot be done in the private sector. But in the end we rise or fall economically based on whether our system is working for the benefit of the people that labor in it day in and day out. And given the fact that so much of our security today and in the future is a question of our economic security and our ability to compete and win, I think it is nowhere near

an overstatement to say that these two companies, Ames Rubber and Eastman Chemical, have done a great service not just to themselves, their employees, and their customers but to the United States. And we congratulate them today.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. at the Mellon Auditorium.

### **Exchange With Reporters Following the Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Awards Ceremony**

*December 14, 1993*

#### **GATT**

**Q.** Mr. President, are you disappointed about audiovisuals in the GATT?

**The President.** Well, I'm disappointed we didn't get it resolved, but I sure wanted it out of there once I realized—I didn't want to settle for a bad deal. So we took it out, and now it will be subject to the ordinary trade rules. I think it's far better than accepting what was offered. And no one I knew, including the people in the audiovisual industry, thought it was worth bringing the whole thing down over. They just didn't want to get stuck with a bad deal. In other words, if we could get it out, which we did, as Americans, they want our country to benefit from these overall big reductions in tariffs. But they just didn't want to get trapped into something that wasn't good. So I think we're in pretty good shape.

#### **Russia**

**Q.** Mr. President, now that you have had another day to think about the Russian election results——

**The President.** Well, obviously—no, I haven't talked to anybody about my trip to Russia—any of our people. So I don't know what I'm going to do there. I think that it is—I'll say just what I said yesterday—I think it was probably largely a protest vote. I think that when people are having a tough time and they have a tough time over a long period of years, they often look for simple answers. It's not unique to Russia. You can see that

in many other democracies throughout the world and throughout history. It's not all that unusual. I don't think any of us expect to be giving up Alaska any time soon. But I think, there must be a lot of people in Russia who are extremely frustrated and have a high level of anger because they've been through a lot of tough times.

And the people running the multinational institutions that are trying to help these countries convert from old-line Communist, top-down, command-and-control economies to market economies need to be very sensitive to that. I think we need to ask ourselves not so much about him right now, but about what this means for democracy in Russia, in Poland, and in other republics of the former Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. And I'll have more to say about that as we go along.

**Q.** Would you rule out——

**The President.** Look, I have talked to nobody about anything. I can't even comment on that. I have not discussed my trip. We have not—except in general terms with my own staff. We've been working on other things. I have not had time to even think about it.

NOTE: The exchange began at approximately 11 a.m. at the Mellon Auditorium. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

### **Executive Order 12885— Amendment to Executive Order No. 12829**

*December 14, 1993*

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and in order to extend the time to issue the National Industrial Security Program Operating Manual, it is hereby ordered that Executive Order No. 12829, which is entitled "National Industrial Security Program," is amended as follows:

**Section 1.** Section 201(f) of Executive Order No. 12829 is amended to read: "The Manual shall be issued to correspond as

closely as possible to pertinent decisions of the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence made pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Security Review Commission and to revisions to the security classification system that result from Presidential Review Directive 29, but in any event no later than June 30, 1994."

**Sec. 2.** This order shall be effective immediately.

**William J. Clinton**

The White House,  
December 14, 1993.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:56 a.m., December 15, 1993]

NOTE: This Executive order was published in the *Federal Register* on December 16.

### **Appointment of Chair of the Commission on Immigration Reform** *December 14, 1993*

The President today appointed former Texas Congresswoman Barbara Jordan to chair the Commission on Immigration Reform. The nine member Commission was created by Congress in 1990 to evaluate the impact of the recent changes in immigration policy and to recommend further changes that might be necessary by September 30, 1994, and again by September 30, 1997.

"I have chosen Barbara Jordan, one of the most well respected people in America, to chair this Commission because immigration is one of the most important and complex issues facing our country today," said the President. "I am confident that Congresswoman Jordan will use her prodigious talents to thoughtfully address the challenges posed by immigration reform, balance the variety of competing interests, and recommend policies that will be in our country's best interests."

NOTE: A biography of the appointee was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary.